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The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME VI. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1875. Single Copies 10 Cents. NUMBER 38

WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

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One Square,	$ 1 50	$ 2 25	$ 3 00	$ 3 75	$ 4 50	$ 5 25
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Seven Squares,	10 50	15 75	21 00	26 25	31 50	36 75
Eight Squares,	12 00	18 00	24 00	30 00	36 00	42 00
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All communiertions on busines should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $3 00 per year for single copies; for clubs of 10 or 20 $2 00 per copy. The circulation of the POST is the largest of any paper in North Carolina.

See every vote!

Watch for fraud!

Don't be intimidated!

Watch the poll-holders!

Beware of cheating at the polls.

When you go to the polls demand the right to vote.

Every man who has lived in the State twelve months and in the county thirty days has a right to vote.

Freemen of North Carolina, let not the enemy of labor and reform deceive and lead you into measures designed for your destruction, and for their special elevation to unwarranted power.

Does not the mechanic and laborer find in the present constitution ample protection and security against manufacturing and building swindlers? A new constitution may sweep away all of these blessings.

We ask the democrat and conservative to ponder well the wicked scheme of fraud and destruction there is in the calling of the proposed convention against the will of the people.

Beware of cheating at the polls.

Fighting Waddell, who found the war too hot for him, got a soft place at home under the Confederate Government to prevent conscription, as all the lawyers did, is out canvassing for the Convention and another war.

Weak-whiskey Waddell, the man who was in favor of negro suffrage in 1867, is now canvassing the District for the secession candidates, so as to get a constitution to prevent negroes and poor white men from ever voting or holding office again.

Stallings, the war candidate for Convention in Duplin county, says he would fight a yankee just as quick as he ever did. We should think so, for he did all he could to bring on a war in '61, and then hid behind a pulpit to keep out of the fight. How is that, poor white men, for first-class fighting qualities?

Every man who has lived in the State twelve months and in the county thirty days has a right to vote.

The ex-Confederate Attorney-General is a candidate for Convention to so annul the Constitution that the Legislature can take North Carolina out of the Union at any time, and make him Confederate Attorney again. People of North Carolina, watch this game!

ARE YOU PREPARED FOR IT?

Under the old system in Virginia a man was compelled to call out the names of the candinates for whom he voted. In this way thousands were intimidated with thecats of being discharged if they did not vote to please the aristocratic land and slave owners. Do you want this system of voting in North Carolina? If you do not, then vote for Republican delegates, because it is certain that if the Democrats have a majority in the Convention this infamous plan of voting will be adopted.

The Democratic leaders are opposed to Civil Rights, but are in favor of Social Equality.

A leading Democrat gives up Brunswick County by at least fifty majority against Convention.

Young Dortch of Wayne has quit the stump. He says he don't like his name to be used so roughly.

"The Lawyer Convention" intends to establish the old county courts for the purpose of making fees for themselves. Beware of the lawyers.

The Convention will cost the people of North Carolina $500,000, and the poor people will have to pay the amount by the poll-tax system.

We know an ex-Democratic Governor of North Carolina, who is the father of negro children, and that man is always ranting about Civil Rights.

The Democratic Legislature disfranchised EIGHT HUNDRED white men of the City of Wilmington, and then called a Convention to try and disfranchise all the poor white men in North Carolina.

Cowan, the Democratic candidate for Convention in Brunswick county, is charged with having poor white men arrested during the late war, and placed under guard of his negro slaves, until he could send them to the army to fight for him.

Mechanics of North Carolina, if you wish to be so you can force payment for your labor under the lien law, you should vote for men who are opposed to any changes in our present Constitution, thereby retaining your rights.

Every man who has lived in the State twelve months and in the county thirty days has a right vote.

Poor white men of Brunswick county, it is charged that David S. Cowan, candidate for Convention, sent to Georgia and got a lot of blood-hounds to hunt up poor white men to send them to the war, while he had a soft contract to keep out of the army.

Poor people of North Carolina, laboring men of North Carolina, if you wish to be imprisoned for debt, vote for men who are in favor of Convention. If your are opposed to being imprisoned for debt, vote for the candidates who are opposed to any changes in the Constitution.

White people of North Carolina, Engelhard, the man who started the convention movement in this State, and is really the father of it, refuses to pay poor laboring men a living price for their work. And this is one of the men who is making great pretensions of being the poor man's friend.

Poor people of North Carolina, the Democratic candidates are openly advocating to arrange the Constitution so that no man shall vote unless he has paid his poll tax, and they intend to make the poor men of North Carolina support the State and County Governments by the poll tax system, thereby taking all of the taxes off of the land-owners property.

CIVIL RIGHTS NO WHERE

Why is it that the negro parents of the South are put to so such great trouble about their daughters? Because Democratic money and deceit are trying to ruin them. And this is not Civil Rights.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Under the present constitution the husband may insure his life for the benefit of his wife and children, *and no remorseless creditor dare take the proceeds from them.* Thus it is, that the Republican party provides for the women and children of the land. What a contrast when we think of the desolation brought upon them by the Democratic Convention of 1861!

VANCE, THE HARLEQUIN.

Z. B. Vance, who said that if the Democrats got power it would be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah than for Republicans, and who hung deserters from the Confederate army up by the thumbs, and who is more responsible than any other man for the continuance of the late war, and who threatened to coerce North Carolina if she offered to vote for peace, is stumping the State, hoping to again *enslave the people.*

CHEERING.

Our news from various portions of the State, North, South, East and West, is positively refreshing, even in this warm weather. And our friends may rely that on next Thursday the revolutionists will receive such a lesson at the hands of an indignant people that the bare mention of the Constitution will make them politically sick for years to come.

With Cowan behind a wood-pile and Stallings behind a pulpit is the way they went fighting Yankees.

There were four negro children sworn to young Democratic men in this city in the past twelve months, yet these same men are actually opposed to Civil Rights.

Let every man, Democrat or Republican, go to the polls on the 5th of August and cast his vote for the candidates who are pledged to an immediate adjournment.

Watch for fraud!

Zeb Vance says "he that says that that white Democrats will abolish the homestead, is a fool and a liar," and in the very next sentence he says the law is unconstitutional, which shows that *he* is a fool and liar.

Poor White Laboring Men of North Carolina, if you don't wish to be whiped at the whipping post for selling a watermellon or a peck of your own potatoes, vote for candidates who are infavor of the immediate adjournment of the Convention.

The owner in fee simple, of *three hundred acres of land*, can vote, after the election, if the Democrats get a majority of delegates. Would this disfranchise any of the respectable poor white men of North Carolina?

If there ever was a time in the history of North Carolina when all poor white men should stand together for the protection of their common interest, it is now. The *name of party* is but a shadow compared with the real issue.

When you go to the polls demand the right to vote.

The Asheville *Pioneer* come to us *full up* with good, spicy matter on the Convention. The *Pioneer* is a wide awake journal and is striking the advocates of convention right and left in the West. Its influence among the poor working men is felt everywhere west of the Blue Ridge.

The Convention Candidate Cowan, in Brunswick County, had a wood contract, so we have been informed, during the war, to keep him out of the army, while he did all he could to keep poor white men in the war, and this man is the war candidate for 1875.

A. S. Merrimon, who so obsequiously begged for Republican votes to place him in the United States Senate, is stumping the State for the Convention cause, knowing, as he must, that such a course is aiding to oppress the people who honored him. What is this but base ingratitude?

Our war newspapers in this city were well represented in the last unpleasant conflict. Engelhard was a quartermaster and Bernard was behind a type case. Stallings and Cowan, war candidates, were behind, one a pulpit and the other a wood pile. Bully for our fighting boys.

Beware of cheating at the polls.

W. T. Dortch, the Democratic candidate for the Convention from Wayne county, voted in the Legislature of 1852 for the indefinite postponement of a *Homestead* bill, and when he failed to kill it in that way, he *voted to lay on the table.* When that failed to kill it, he then voted *against* the passage of the bill, which was defeated. Yeas 49, nays 50. See pages 443, 444, 445, 446, session 1852-'3.

"Rats" vs. Journeymen.

The fact of two and one-fourth columns of one copy of the Wilmington *Journal* containing, by actual count, *one hundred and seven* errors, forcibly illustrates what we have always held—that boys employed on newspapers, to do the work of men who have worked for years to acquire the *art* of printing, cannot fill the places or the latter. In the paper mentioned above, mistakes occur of so gross a character as to destroy entirely the sense of the sentence in which they are used. The reader is quick to detect such mismanagement, and no paper can exist which allows such errors to appear in its columns.—*Constitution.*

White men of Brunswick county, they charge it on David S. Cowan, the war candidate for convention, that he promised you in 1861 if you would join the army that he would feed your families, and then after you went off in the war he drove your poor starving wives from his door and told them to depart. Their husbands duty was to fight and it wasn't his (Cowan's,) duty to feed them, thereby forfeiting his promise to you. Can you trust him again? He sent you to the army and he hid behind a wood-pile.

CITY ITEMS.

50 HANDS WANTED

To cut wood. I will give regular employment to the above number of good working men, for the next six months

W. P. CANADAY.

I wish to purchase a good milk Cow. Persons wishing to sell will please apply to Robert Kennedy, office of THE WILMINGTON POST.

See every vote!

The Wilmington Amateur Dramatic Association will give another of their entertainments at the Opera House this evening, when they will re-enact the thrilling Irish drama, ROBERT MEMET, which was received by an appreciative audience in this city with so much favor. Several new specialities and a roaring farce will conclude the entertainment.

County Commissioners.

A special meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held on Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M. Present, James Wilson, Chairman, Commissioners Morris, Wagner, VanAmringe and Nixon.

The following was passed:

WHEREAS, Section 9 paragraph 6, of the act known as the machinery act, requires every cashier and treasurer of any corporation or association, to furnish a list of the stockholders resident in the several counties of the State with the amount of cash on the first of April in each year, to the County Commissioners of the county in which such depositor or stockholder resides; and

WHEREAS, C. S. Ellis, Treasurer of the Real Estate and Loan Association; Richard J. Jones, Treasurer of the Wilmington Gas Light Company; Walter G. McRae, Treasurer of the Wilmington Building Association, and C. S. Ellis, Treasurer of the Mechanic's Building Association, have been repeatedly notified to comply with the act so made and provided, and they having failed to comply with said act:

ORDERED, That legal proceedings be immediately instituted against the said parties.

A communication from W. H. French, wishing to know what the Commissioners of New Hanover are willing to do about running the two parts of lines between New Hanover and Pender, situated in Cape Fear and Harnett Townships, and stating that the Commissioners of Pender were willing to take one of them and have it run, if the Commissioners of New Hanover would take the other and have it run. The surveyor to furnish a report to both Boards of Commissioners. Referred to chairman with power to act.

The matter of the work house investigation was taken up, and various reports were read in relation thereto, and statements in regard to the manner in which the prisoners are treated, were made by Messrs. Mathes & Bro. Statements were made also by Dr's. King, Lane and Wood, and a lengthy discussion ensued.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by Commissioner Van-Amringe and seconed by Commissioner Nixon:

WHEREAS, It has been made to appear to certain members of this Board, that a course of systematic cruelty was being practiced on the prisoners confined in the Work House of this county by Messrs. G. K. & B. F. Mathes the contractors and superintendents thereof; and

Whereas, The Work House Committee of this Board, having visited and inspected the said prisoners at the Work House, and found that there had been very cruel and unnecessary punishments inflicted on a number of them; that the provisions made for their care and safe keeping were entirely insufficient and inadequate; that there had been a great many escapes of prisoners, as many as eight having escaped within the space of one week because of the inadequate guard placed over them; and

Whereas, Dr. J. Francis King, by request of certain members of this Board, had visited the said prisoners and has reported the result of his examination, from which it appears that great and unnecessary cruelty had been practiced on certain of the said prisoners, inflicting injuries on them that are likely to prove permanent in their character; and

Whereas, this Board deems it incompatible with justice and humanity longer to allow the prisoners over whom they, *ex officio*, have the oversight and control, to remain under the superintendancy and management of persons who would thus cruelly abuse and ill use them; therefore be it

Resolved, That in consequence of the facts hereinbefore setforth, the contract made by and between this Board of County Commissioners be and the same is hereby annuled.

Resolved, That the prisoners who may be under the control of this Board be placed in the common jail of this county for safe keeping.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State and the Superintendant of the State Penitentiary at Raleigh, be furnished with a copy of these preambles and resolutions for their information.

Resolved, That the contractors, Messrs. G. K. Mathis and B. F. Mathis, be officially served with a copy of these proceedings, and that they be allowed a proper time to vacate the Work House premises and remove their property therefrom.

Resolved, That the report of Dr. King be enrolled on the minutes of this Board.

The Board decided, however, to take no action for the present, and referred the matter to the committee on Work House to report at the next regular meeting, on the first Monday in August.

The Chairman reported that he had advertised for bids for the repair of Smith's creek bridge and the construction of a new bridge over Green's mill pond. Duncan Holmes having put in the lowest bid for the construction of said bridge, the contract was awarded to him for the sum of $115.

The Chairman submitted the report of the clerk appointed to investigate the matter of the defalcation of James C. Mann, late Superior Court Clerk of the county of New Hanover.

ORDERED, That immediate proceedings be taken against his bond.

The following changes were made in the Registrars and Inspectors of Election:

Third Ward—John Hargrove, appointed in place of Edward Howard excused.

Masonboro' Township—William Pratt was substituted for Elijah Howlett.

Federal Point—William H. Williams was substituted as Registrar, in place of Stephen Keys, and Joseph Pepper was substituted in place of W. H. Williams as Inspector.

Application of James D. Williams for license to retail spirituous liquors, was granted.

The Board then adjourned.

See every vote!

WILMINGTON, July 10, 1875.

Chairman Executive Committee of New Hanover County:

DEAR SIR:—Through you I offer my thanks to the Convention of New Hanover for the flattering evidence of their confidence in nominating me for the Convention, notwithstanding my repeated refusal to be a candidate. I did not consent to become a candidate then nor can I do so now. I have no legal residence in the County of New Hanover and do not propose to claim any. The Legislative Convention Bill undertakes to fix the qualification of members of the Convention. Whether such a provision is valid, would be a question for the Convention to determine. But, if the people of North Carolina prefer freedom rather than to wear the yoke of the plotters who seek to enslave them, I will accept the trust, even if so soon that there will be no occasion to pass on the qualifications of any body.

If the people of New Hanover persist in voting for me, they must do so with full knowledge of these facts and of the further fact that my private and professional business is such as to render it almost impossible to sit in the Convention, should it unfortunately begin the work of breaking up the Constitution. In the latter event however, it will matter but little whether the *people* have any representatives in that body, for they will be powerless against the designs of successful revolutionists, who seek to establish an irrepressible oligarchy on the ruins of human equality and popular rights.

My opinion is that the safer and wiser course will be for your Committee to select some other name to stand in the place of mine on your ticket.

Very Respectfully,
DAN. L. RUSSELL.

Don't be intimidated!

For the Post.

Wayne County.

DUDLEY, N. C., July 27, 1875.

EDITORS POST:—Our candidates met again to-day at this place. It was a lively time, I assure you. Dortch, the Democratic candidate, has asserted from the stump at Fremont, Fork and Grantham Townships that he introduced and always favored a homestead and lien law. Faircloth pulled the record on him (Journal of the Legislature 1852-'53, of which he, Dortch, was a member,) and he had the face to call up as witnesses some Goldsboro bucks (who went down to help the old man out,) to prove that he never said that he voted for the bills. When such means are used to carry an election you may be sure they are badly frightened. We were also favored with a long, dirty, filthy mess from that well-known gas-bag, J. M. Leach. His speech was composed wholly of obscenity, and might have done credit to a runner for some bawdy house, and was a decided failure, when delivered to a large crowd of good sturdy old Dunkers; you can imagine its effect better than I can write it. Old Wayne is looking up and will certainly redeem herself this time. We are all united, and our honored standard bearers are making rapid inroads into the Democracy.

Yours on the wing.
DUDLEY.

Every man who has lived in the State twelve months and in the county thirty days has a right to vote.

When you go to the polls demand the right to vote.

For the Post.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 28, 1875.

EDITORS OF THE POST:—Washington City is unquestionably the warmest place this side of the lower region.—With the thermometer standing at 98 in the shade, it is an impossibility for a Tar Heel at least, to do any thing but strive to find a cool spot. But for the heated season through which we have just passed, you should have heard from me some time since. To-day old sol is a little under the weather and I shall take advantage of it. So here goes. Hon. John A. Hyman, member of Congress elect, was in the city a short time since on a flying visit. He moved around among the officials of the various Departments, in the interest of his constituents, in such a manner as to cause them to think and to say that he is "the right man in the right place." Through his energy many good appointments have been secured for citizens of the State—and others are promised him at an early day. Of course he has not yet had an opportunity to establish his reputation as a national legislator, but those who have watched him during the few days spent in this city, predict a good Congressional record for him. I shall keep your readers posted as to his doings, and hope he may so shape his course as to merit from his constituents the plaudit "well done, good and faithful servant" and that they may find it to be to their interest to permit him to grace the Halls of Congess for more than one term. I must now ramble on and for one moment talk to our Democratic friends about the "bloody chasm." Messrs. Editors, the name of Nordhoff, the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, has by our Democratic friends, been made familiar to every man, woman and child, at least throughout the South. His letters were copied into every country paper, and he himself feasted on the fat of the land throughout his Southern tour. Let your readers see what he has to say from Verona, Mississippi. Certainly our Democratic friends will not say that he is a "Southern outrage grinder," and they must remember that such evidence, coming from one of their own witnesses, will be exceedingly damaging to them if it is not explained or controverted. Give them a chance, Messrs. Editors, by all means. This is what he has to say:

"Here is another incident of Mississippi life. About four weeks ago a mulatto girl, aged 19, who had been living for some time as servant in the house of a farmer, two and a half miles from Verona, in Lee county, left her service and went to Verona, where she became a house servant, in order to attend an evening school. She had been at her new place a week, when one day the farmer, her employer, accompanied by his father and a neighbor, all armed with shot-guns appeared before the house. Two of the men came in and demanded the girl, saying she belonged to them. She refused to go with them, and declared that she was free, which was true, of course. They knocked her down, took her by the feet, dragged her thus through the house, through the yard, into the street, her clothing torn and deranged in the struggle, and screaming for help, and—this was in open daylight, in the presence of several men, besides women and children—set her on a horse and carried her off. When they got her home two of them tied her to a tree and flogged her bare back with green withes until the blood ran. Then they took her to the house and chained her with a trace chain and padlock to the bed-post. The next day she was turned to work, and chained up again at night. After some days she made her escape, and found refuge with a Southern man, the county superintendent of education, who, after proper notice, sent her to the United States district attorney. From the district attorney's lips I received the account of this outrage. Now, cruelty and violence may and do happen in any State. The part of the story which seems most horrible to me is this: It is in evidence before the district attorney that the Mayor of Verona, who is its justice of the peace, heard the girl's cries and saw the struggle, and, when asked why he did not interfere himself, testified that he thought it was none of his business, as he knew it was only a negro girl. Several other men testified that they stood in their doors and saw the girl dragged by her feet out into the road. It was none of their business either. Finally I related this tale to a Democratic Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. He replied that brutality was found everywhere, North as well as South; and I could not, with all my efforts, apparently make him understand that what filled me with indignation and hopeless disgust was not so much the act itself, but the fact that an officer of the law and several citizens could witness it unmoved, because it was only a negro girl. If it had been a white girl, no doubt the Mayor would have interfered, and the judge would have been indignant. If the brutes who should maltreat a white girl so had had been negroes, the country would have risen to lynch them, and the papers all over Mississippi would have yelled with fury."

Our democratic friends have for some time past been greatly annoyed at the continuance of Hon. Columbus Delano in the cabinet. Every conceivable plan has been resorted to in order to oust him, but without effect. The last dodge was a good one. Prof. Marsh was to make a tour of the western frontier in the interest of science. He was to visit the various Indian agencies, and every thing was to be so arranged by those who went in advance of him, and who, by the by, for dishonesty have been prohibited from appearing before the Indian Bureau as attorneys, as to make it appear clearly that unseemly rations were issued to the Indians with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Delano. A general howl was to be raised, and the President appealed to for the immediate removal of the Secretary, without an opportunity being allowed him to show the falsity of the charges. After shaking the bushes at the various Agencies, our philanthropic friend Red Cloud was chosen as the boy to put the ball in motion, while Prof. Marsh, with the aid of those Attorneys to whom I have previously alluded, were to press it into the White House, and demand in the name of humanity, the official scalp of Mr. Delano. Everything worked well until the President was reached, when to the astonishment of Prof. Marsh and his followers, notice of an immediate investigation, by a commission of prominent gentlemen was given them. This was a stunner. It was not in the program, and now Prof. Marsh finds himself alone. His honest Attorney friends deserted him, left him to hold the bag in which the game was to be caught. He is still holding, and with the aid of a small daily (Democratic) published in this city, is still endeaving to flush the bird. Let him hold it, Messrs. Editors, until the report of the Commission is made known, and then pay a visit to his friend Capt. Jack. Any amount of bones can be found in that region, and a warm reception awaits him.

The commission is composed of Messrs. Fletcher, Harris, Faulkner, McVeigh, and Senators Morrill of Maine, and Howe, of Wisconsin. Good men, all of them. Adieu, REX.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE MEMBERS OF THE REPUBLICAN Executive Committee of New Hanover and Pender Counties are requested to be present at a meeting of said Committee, to be held at the Court House, in Wilmington, on Monday, August 2d, 1875, at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order Committee.

S. H. MANNING, Chairman.
H. E. SCOTT, Secretary.
July 30, 1875—3t

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Pay Your City Taxes.

OFFICE OF TREASURER AND COLLECTOR, CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., July 30th, 1875.

THE CITY TAX BOOKS FOR 1875 having been received at this office, the undersigned is now prepared to collect the City Taxes on Real Estate and Personal Property for 1875.

ALL PARTIES are therefore requested to call and settle their taxes at this office without further delay.

CITY COUPONS are also receivable in payment of City Taxes.

JAMES H. TAYLOR,
Treasurer and Collector.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This institution will be reopened on the 1st Monday of September next, for the session embracing the 2nd Thursday in June, 1876, with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. It has been re-organized on the elective system, consisting of a Collegiate course, a regular course of Arts, Science and Agriculture with full courses in the Ancient and Modern languages, Mathematics, Natural Science, Civil Engineering, Agriculture, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy, Mining, Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Political Economy, Constitutional History, Law, Medicine, Pharmacy, Theology, Normal Instruction will be given in the Science and art of teaching, and a Model School for practice in teaching is connected with the Normal Department. Special instruction provided in Agriculture, Civil Engineering, Mining, Metallurgy and the Mechanic Arts. A Summer School has been established for the benefit of teachers and others who desire to review the studies pursued in the Academic Department. Board can be obtained in respectable families at from $12 to $15 per month, and rooms can be had for from $1 to $3 per month, according to location and size. Students are charged $10 per session for tuition, and $5 per session for incidental fees. Tuition is free to one student from each county, who will be appointed by the Board of Trustees. Students are required to furnish their own bedding, towels, and table furniture. Each student will be required to deposit $25 with the Treasurer at the beginning of the session, to be refunded at the end of the session, or when he leaves the University, after deducting all charges against him. For catalogues containing full information, apply to

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

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Penn, Philadelphia.
Home, Columbus, Ohio.
American, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Also Managers for North Carolina of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF N. Y.

Good Agents wanted for Live and Progressive Companies in all unrepresented localities. Office on Princess, between Front and Water streets.

July 16—6 WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY,
Editor and Proprietor.
J. J. CASSIDEY,
Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1875.

Candidates Opposed to Convention and Pledged to an Immediate Adjournment.

For Constitutional Convention.

ANSON.
A. M. BOGGAN.

ALAMANCE.
JAMES E. BOYD.

BRUNSWICK.
EDWARD W. TAYLOR.

BUNCOMBE.
E. R. HAMPTON,
JOHNSON ASHWORTH.

BURKE.
J. G. BYNUM.

BLADEN.
A. McDONALD.

BERTIE.
F. W. BELL.

CAMDEN.
J. L. CHAMBERLAIN.

CHATHAM.
B. I. HOWZE,
R. W. YORK.

CHEROKEE AND GRAHAM.
A. A. CAMPBELL.

CHOWAN.
JOHN R. PAGE.

CUMBERLAND.
Hon. R. P. BUXTON,
J. C. BLOCKER, Esq.

CRAVEN.
R. H. LEHMAN,
JOHN S. MANNIX.

DAVIDSON.
JOHN T. CRAMER.
JOHN MICHAEL.

EDGECOMBE.
W. P. MABSON,
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1st Ward—HENRY BREWINGTON
2d Ward—S. VANAMRINGE,
3d Ward—W. H. MOORE,
4th Ward—ALEX. SAMPSON,
5th Ward—ANTHONY HOWE.

FOR CONSTABLE.
SOL. W. NASH.

FOR CLERK.
S. T. POTTS.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.
ALFRED HOWE,
A. H. MORRIS,
J. E. SAMPSON.

THUNDER!

ANTI-CONVENTION THUNDER!!

DEMOCRATIC OPINIONS

Against Convention

Three-Fourths of the Democratic Papers of the State

AGAINST CONVENTION!!!

What the "Star" Said About Convention Eight Months Ago.

"A Dangerous Measure"

We have several times said that a large number of the Democrats of the State were really opposed to a Convention. We spread before our readers this morning a partial record of their sayings, from which it may be seen [illegible] opinion of the measure one year ago. The best arguments to be presented against this fearful conspiracy of demagogues are the utterances of the Democrats themselves. Our genial but rather weak-spined neighbor, the *Star*, was a year ago the leader in opposition to Convention, as the *Journal* with its flabby rhetoric was its advocate. At the outset, no bull ever strode more pugnaciously into the amphitheatre than did the *Star*, roaring and bellowing, defying all mankind, and all bull kind, denouncing the Convention as "DANGEROUS". It was a fierce controversy inside the Democratic party—a controversy between the better thinking and soberer class of which the *Star* is the exponent and the fanatics, demagogues, and loafers whom the *Journal* represents. The *Journal* beat! The man who "fought bravely" at Kinston, and the man who made the very best of time out of Washington, in company with Strudwick, had more influence in the caucus of the late debauched Legislature than the carpet-bagger from Virginia. In other words, the carpet-bagger from Mississippi overcame the carpet-bagger from Virginia, and that rabble of beardless youths, and imbecile senility, called the General Assembly, had their way. The Convention bill was passed. And now the carpet-bagger from Virginia bows in submission to the flabby carpet-bagger from Mississippi, and the whole crowd of "our people" (??????) —go—along—at—a respectful distance —and *mud down to their boots!* This is the attitude of things here. The better and more sensible class of the people of the State did not want a Convention. There was not much, looked at with a microscope, which required a Convention. And yet the slouchy clique which originated the thing have their way, and we are obliged to elect members to a Convention.

Now let us hear what the Democratic newspapers said about calling the Convention. First, the *Star*, not a very brilliant luminary, but so much more decent than its neighbor, that we quite like it. On the 24th of August, 1874, the *Star* said:

We took ground against the effort to call a convention of the people in 1871, though we supported the movement with all our energy when the Legislature determined to make the rash experiment. The disastrous result of that experiment is even now too fresh in the minds of our people to require comment.

This was the alarm gun. But on August 26th came a louder peal from the same source:

We believe that a majority of the press will coincide with our position that the call of a convention to change the constitution at this time would be unwise, because premature, perhaps hazardous. * * * *
If we try, as we tried in 1871, and fail we must expect the same result of our folly in 1876, that we realized in 1871. Like causes produce like effects. Popular distrust of innovation was always strong in this State. Our leading men know this, and therefore they are responsible if *they wreck the party* by failing to use their knowledge. * * *
The Democratic Conservative party has no lease of power. We believe it will retain power until it does some imprudent act. Let the party profit by the past and do nothing that would place its mastery in peril. Let no convention be called at this time.

Then came the *Star* of August 30th, 1874, with this bold announcement: "The Voice of the Press"—"*More Anti-Convention Thunder.*"—And then it paraded out no less than *seven* Democratic papers of the State, all against the Convention.

Then came the *Star* on September 4th, rejoicing and announcing that "three other" papers were added to the opponents of the Convention:—viz: the Shelby *Banner*, the *Robesonian*, the Magnolia *Monitor* and Charlotte *Observer*.

Then there was no "thunder" 'till September 8th, when, a fellow, "W" by name, from Lillington appeared and said:

Political economy tells us when we desire anything, seek the most effectual means to accomplish it. Let us then mingle prudence and consistency with our zeal to ameliorate our condition.—While the constitution is bad enough, the corrup men administering it make it appear worse.
I believe in letting well enough alone.
* * * * * *
The policy of changing organic laws too often has a bad tendency, and the idea of securing *now* the blessings of our old fundamental laws, seems to be the offspring of an impetuous and diseased imagination.
Now, this must have been a devil of a smart fellow, albeit not a logician.

But on September 13th, the *Star* was made happy, and announced a letter from a "distinguished ex-Governor" who was opposed to a Convention, and also another from "Hon. William Eaton of Warren", who gave various reasons why he didn't want a Convention.

On October 30th, comes Judge Fowle's letter and a two column editorial upon it. The *Star* is still more happy and exclaims:

"We feel there is a portion of our Conservative population who are unwisely but unchangeably opposed to State Conventions in general and this proposed State Convention in particular. If this portion could be won over, the way to a change of Constitution would be easy. As long as they hold out in bitter, though perhaps silent opposition, the way is blocked, and it would be madness to attempt to scale the obstructions. On this head we are glad to be again reinforced, and by so able and so sincere a Conservative Democrat as Judge Fowle is one of the ablest of our lawyers and politicians."

On November 7th, the *Star* again rejoices in the following extract from the Rocky Mount *Mail*:

"We know we express the sentiments of the people of the county of Nash. We have not yet met with a single individual in the county who favored the calling of a Convention, and after diligent inquiry we have not *heard* of one. If an election is held for delegates to the Convention, we feel confident that our county would vote against the candidate who favor a Convention."

And these are the editorial comments:

"But Nash does not stand alone in her unanimous opposition, nor are the counties of Wilson and Franklin the only ones in which the anti-Convention sentiment is strong. It will take all the counties, all the Conservative party, to make the Convention measure a safe one to put through at this time. There is more need now for caution than ever. We are not yet out of the wilderness." * * *

But our neighbor's exstacy knew no bounds, when on the 8th of November, it published the letter of old Mr. Venable, an old Anchises who came forward shield in hand crying out:

It is also most desirable to avoid the expense attending a convention. The people of North Carolina worn down by taxation, poor and imporerished, can bear but few more burdens.

Besides all this we need peace and repose. History but repeats itself. No free people can prosper, who are frequently altering their fundamental law. It renders everything uncertain, and in the end is ruinous. I knew North Carolina before the first convention, a body of distinguished men presided over by Nathaniel Macon, and composed of men remarkable for both their sagacity and integrity, and the wisest of them informed me that the most that they had effected was to prevent great damage to the constitution.

Now happiness began to flow in one continued stream, and we read the following from the Duplin *Record* in the *Star* of November 11th, and also Jo. Davis' letter:

The party was not pledged, is not now pledged, to constitutional amendment by that mode. As far as we have had an expression it is pledged against such a mode of changing the organic law of the State. In fact the gentlemen from different parts of the State who have expressed their views in opposition to the measure have uniformly stated that their opposition was chiefly, if not solely, on account of popular opposition well ascertained and not easily overcome.

We have already published Davis' manly and elevated letter, and so will only mention it.

On the next day the *Star* arrays the protest of eight papers against the Convention, and has received letters from some body on the Central Railway saying that:

"Though this dangerous Convention movement * * have heard no one up here say he is in favor of it, but many denounce it."

And adds, "and so it is all over the State."

On November 13th the *Star* printed the manly protest of Dr. Mendenhall, our Quaker friend, with comments:

Very soon the *Star* rejoiced in a new convert, the Charlotte *Democrat*, and announced that the opposition to the Convention is "getting stronger."

On the 29th of November, the *Star* published Mr. Kitchen's letter against the Convention. Its comments will appear refreshing to those who read the *Star* of to-day. The following are the comments:—

"The Anti-Convention feeling is steadily gaining ground. It is now evident to most of those who are accustomed to look at great public questions in the light of sound policy and final good, rather than in the doubtful light of desire, temporary advantage and apparent necessity, that to call a Convention at this time in North Carolina would be extremely hazardous, not to say positively ruinous. We repeat, the agitation for a Convention has reached its high-water mark, and all the signs point to an early subsidence of the boiling waters. Truth to say, we have never thought the movement likely to succeed. We relied on the bottom sense of the people to defeat it. The subject is under consideration in the Legislature, many of whose members, fresh from their constituents, do not hesitate to avow their opposition and intention to vote against the measure. This is enough. If the party which has barely two-thirds majority, is not united there is an end of the matter. The Convention can not be called, and the people of the State will breathe more freely, biding the time when they will get control of the Governorship and give the first gun for a Democratic President."

"The Convention cannot be called! The people of the State will breathe more freely!" That was the language of the *Star* just eight months ago. The people think now as the *Star* did then.

It is impossible for us to proceed further in these extracts to-day, but we will give a fresh batch to-morrow, or to use the language of the *Star*, "more anti-Convention THUNDER."

Extracts from the Western Address.

On the 1st day of January, 1851, the Western members of the General Assembly of North Carolina, without distinction of party, issued an address to the people of the State, from which we make the following extracts:

* * * * * *

"Your Bill of Rights says "That all political power is vested in and derived from the *people only*." Is power in the Senate of North Carolina derived from the "*people only?*" Let it not be said that taxation and representation go hand in hand. That principle has no application here. It is true that our ancestors fought the battles of the Revolution upon the principle that they were not to be taxed by a body in which they were not represented. But who represented? certainly the people —those who paid the taxes—not the taxes themselves. Our ancestors never claimed that their property should be represented. They claimed, and justly too, that *they* should be represented.—In the Senate, *property* is represented and not *the people;* and the same principle which prompted our ancestors to that glorious contest, and sustained them in it, which terminated in the achievement of our Liberties, should prompt us to war against this most odious anti-Republican remnant of feudal aristocracy by which the people are taxed by a body in which they are not represented.

Apply the principle and see its injustice. Ten men in any one county own as much property and pay as much public tax as five hundred men in another county. They all own the same species of property. Each of the five hundred is equally interested in the preservation of his little mite as either of the ten. Each one has perhaps made it by the labor of his hands, by the sweat of his brow. It is all he has, by means of which to maintain and provide for his family. It is the dependence of his children for education—for sustenance. And yet, by the present system, the ten are equal to the five hundred. Is this justice? Is this Liberty? Let war break out—let civil commotion arise—whose lives are exposed for the protection of this property? Who are sent forth to fight the battles of your country? The five hundred go forth to fight the battles of your country; to vindicate its honor; to maintain its glory; leaving their wives and little ones to struggle on in poverty and indigience—while the ten stay at home, enjoy their wealth, and boast of the honor and glory of their country, the bravery, the freedom, and equality of its citizens. Save us from such freedom—save us from such equality! It is no freedom—it is no equality. It is downright tyranny—tyranny in its most odious form. The few grinding into the dust the many under the iron heel of power—power under the pretence of being derived from 'the people only.'

* * * * * *

"Property has no rights independent of persons. You can give it no rights, nor privileges, nor immunities which affect it alone. It is matter, and cannot feel nor enjoy rights, but in consequence of its possession, you may give its owner political power and privileges. If, then, you protect citizens in the enjoyment of property, is not the possessor of hundreds equally entitled to protection as the owner of thousands? Is his enjoyment the less? Do you measure enjoyment by the quantity enjoyed? Suppose you take from the rich man his thousands—it is only his *all*. If you take from the poor man his hundreds—it is *his all, too*. Which will cling to his all with the more pertinacity? Which will surround it with more guards; use it more sparingly; and more carefully provide that it shall not be consumed by profuse and lavish expenditures of government. It is not [illegible] that the poor [illegible] of property, [illegible] natural [illegible] for [illegible] them. [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] although [illegible] poor man hopes and expects to improve his condition, and one day to become rich.—Hence it is in Western North Carolina we are more interested in the preservation of slave property, because, although we may have fewer slaves, we have more *slave owners*; and, of course a greater number of persons to watch over any aggression upon it. The same is true of land. We have more land owners, and owners of every other species of property, and fewer of that class of persons who have nothing to enjoy, and nothing to protect or defend, but their rights of person.

To connect together the people of the State in one common bond of interest, it is only necessary that they should possess the same kind of property, and that taxes should be direct and uniform. Indirect taxes are seldom representatives of the wealth of the community where they are collected. The amount of public revenue collected in the city of New York is no sure test of the wealth of that city. And many of our taxes are indirect, and furnish no index of the wealth of the country in which they are paid.

It is idle, then, to say you must give more political weight to the rich than the poor—the owner of thousands than the owner of hundreds. A thousand owners of any particular species of property will afford it much more effectual protection than *one* owner of the same amount and species, under any form of government that would be tolerated for a moment in a free country."

* * * * * *

Many of our citizens are greatly opposed to the election of Judges by the Legislature, as is required by the Constitution. It cannot be disguised that our own Legislature has, in many instances, been the scene of intrigue entirely at war with our ideas of the purity of the bench; and in which it was shown that neither character, nor qualifications were made the test for fitness for office, but simply party services. Legislatures are small bodies, usually elected upon political party grounds and that, too, frequently at the sacrifice of the best interests of the people.

Under the circumstances many believe that the people would be the safest depositories of this power. The opportunity and facility for corruption and intrigue would not exist, and the people, in acting, would not be influenced by the fear of denunciation or punishment of party men. The system has been tried in many States of the Union, and found to operate so well that it is much to be doubted whether it will not, in time, be adopted in all.

Others, too, think that they ought to hold office for a limited period. There is no other officer known to our laws, but who is limited to a short period, after which his power is laid down at the foot of those from whom he received it; and in determining whether they will again place him in power, they pass upon the manner in which his duties have been discharged. Many of these offices are of the highest character and importance, and equally requiring in the incumbent, purity and integrity of character. No evils have resulted from giving the election of these officers to the people and certainly no corruption of the people, nor of the officer has been the consequence. And it certainly is not a question of much difficulty whether we should be cursed with a bad Judge during his life, if, in despite of all precautions, one should unfortunately be elected. In no other instance is such a curse inflicted. Can any other be greater?

The present mode of appointing Justices of the Peace is universally admitted to be worse than a farce. A certain evening is set apart for the purpose; and the members from the different counties hand in the names of those they desire appointed; and they are read at the clerk's table. Nobody hears the names, or cares to hear them. It is understood to be the season for sport—and is one of those customs of our Legislature long known and recognized and never departed from. They are frequently selected by the members of the Legislature for the influence which each can exert at home in some particular neighborhood. And it is well known that many of those appointed are wholly unfit for the proper performance of the duties entrusted to them. And some of those duties are of the highest importance to their several counties. They enjoy and exercise the power to tax the people; they impose taxes much more heavy than those imposed by the Legislature. They regulate roads, build bridges, court houses and jails; regulate the patrol, and govern the whole police of their several counties; besides exercising original jurisdiction in all cases of accounts under $100, and actions on account under $10; besides presiding in County Courts, where business of the highest importance to the interests of all is transacted. They have exclusive jurisdiction of the probate of wills, of granting letters of administration; they appoint guardians, and control the settlement of their accounts, and of the settlement of all estates. There are many other important duties they perform—they are in fact, the great conservators of the peace of society, and upon the proper and efficient performance of their duties, depends in a great measure, the social order, morality, peace and prosperity of every community. Surely, men upon whose qualifications for office, and prober conduct, so much depends, should be selected with great care. There is no amendment to the Constitution more imperiously demanded by, the public good than this. If they tax the people, ought not the people to elect them? This is a question for them to decide when in Convention assembled.

It is made a question, too, by many, whether the election of Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer, ought not to be given to the people; and all other officers now elected by the Legislature, of a general character, when other duties connect them with the whole State.

It has been proposed, too, to provide for the election of a Lieutenant Governor to preside in the Senate, and who shall assume the office of Chief Magistrate of the State upon the death of the incumbent. We all remember the long struggle to elect a presiding officer in the Senate, six years ago, and again five years ago, when that body was equally divided. A Lieutenant Governor would have removed that difficulty.

—The rules of the Senate require that the presiding officer of that body shall not vote upon questions pending before it, except in case of a tie, and when his vote may make a tie. And he is not permitted to speak except when the House is in Committee of the Whole. One Senatorial District is therefore necessarily almost wholly disfranchised. The impropriety of this state of things will readily occur to all.

Many other complaints exist against the present Constitution. Many other improvements could be pointed out, more consistent with the progress of the age. The science of government is progressive as every other science. The people improve their means of knowledge increase; their circumstances change; their relations towards one another, and towards citizens of their sister States alter. Our sister States everywhere around us are taking advantage of this age of improvement to improve their forms of government, adopted when the rights of her people were comparatively little known. Is our Constitution alone to receive no improvement from the spirit that is abroad? Is North Carolina alone to be still? Is she alone to continue bound in those shackles which have kept her limbs so long fettered in the bands of steel? Or shall she arise, like a strong man in his might, and *demand* that she shall be free?

* * * * * *

Signed by John Gray Bynum, Calvin J. Webb, Jesse B. Sloan, Rutherford; N. W. Woodfin, Marcus Erwin, Buncombe; W. B. Lane, J. M. A. Drake, Jesse Thornburgh, Randolph; Jno. A. Lillington, A. H. Caldwell, O. G. Foard, Stephen Douthit, Rowan and Davie; G. F. Davidson, G. G. M'Kay, F. M. Campbell, Jos. M. Bogle, Iredell; Francis Locke, Stanly; A. M. Foster, Wilkes; John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Calvin H. Wiley, Peter Adams, Guilford; Rufus Barringer, J. W. Scott, John Shimpoch, Cabarrus; Alfred G. Foster, Jas. M. Leach, Davidson; A. B. McMillan, Ashe; David W. Siler, Macon; John Hayes, Caldwell; J. H. Haughton, Chatham; August R. Kelly, Z. Russell, Moore and Montgomery; Samuel Fleming, Yancy; H. T. Farmer, Henderson; T. R. Caldwell, T. G. Walton, Burke.

The Proposed Convention.

Ye hewers of wood, drawers of water, and delvers of the earth generally, says the Asheville Pioneer, hear what Wm. J. Yates, editor of the Charlotte Democrat, has to say about Convention and the prospective pay for emancipated negroes, and then bare your backs to the lash:

"If a Convention is called let it be unrestricted—let there be no pandering or promise to Radicalism or imported Yankee ideas—let the old time practices be restored, including the whipping-post and qualified suffrage. But it is understood, we think, that the Legislature cannot limit the action of a Convention, and if the Convention meets it can do as it pleases.
No member of a sovereign State Convention should regard the dictation of a mere legislative body."

* * * * * *

"The restrictions imposed in the bill as it passed the Senate are degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State, especially in its pandering to the prejudices of our fanatical enemies at the North. NO NORTHCAROLINIAN SHOULD EVER SAY THAT HE IS WILLING TO SURRENDER HIS CLAIM FOR DAMAGES IN THE UNLAWFUL EMANCIPATION OF AND DEPRIVATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, ALTHOUGH WE ARE ALL NOW OPPOSED TO REESTABLISHING SLAVERY IN ANY SHAPE."

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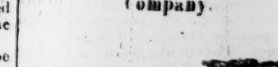
Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1, 1875



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Sunday, July 4th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington	6.25 P. M
Leave Florence	12.20 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	4.15 A. M
Arrive at Augusta	8.45 A. M
Leave Augusta	4.15 P. M
Leave Columbia	8.15 P. M
Leave Florence	1.10 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	7.10 A. M

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take this train, leaving Wilmington at 6.25 p. m.

Day Passenger Train Daily (except Sunday)

Leave Wilmington	6.30 A. M
Arrive at Florence	12.05 P. M
Leave Florence	12.45 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.22 P. M

Connects at Florence with N. K. trains for Charleston, and with Freight Train with Passenger Coach attached for Columbia Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Through Freight Train Daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington	1.55 P. M
Arrive at Florence	1.40 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	9.00 A. M
Leave Columbia	5.30 P. M
Leave Florence	4.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	3.00 P. M

Local Freight Trains, with Passenger Coach attached, leave Wilmington Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6.30 A. M., and arrive at Wilmington Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5.30 P. M.

Passengers for Charleston, Columbia and Augusta and beyond, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

JAMES ANDERSON,
July 9-tf Gen. Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., June 8, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after June 9th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot, daily, Sundays excepted, at	7.55 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	11.45 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	1.52 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at	3.40 P. M
Leave Weldon daily at	10.05 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	11.41 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	1.35 P. M
Arrive at Union Depot at	6.05 P. M

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at	6.30 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12.25 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	3.30 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at	6.00 A. M
Leave Weldon daily, at	7.00 P. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	9.30 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	11.25 A. M
Arrive at Union Depot at	6.30 A. M

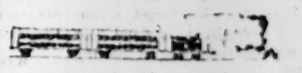
Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train.

Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 5.00 A. M. and arrive at 1.40 P. M.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Sept. 1-tf General Sup't.

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS
—VIA—
CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY.



THE TRAVELING PUBLIC are hereby specially informed that

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HICKORY TAVERN,
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THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1875.

All communications for the State Republican Executive Committee should be addressed to Thomas B. Keough, Chairman, care of F. M. Sorrell, Secretary, Raleigh, N. C.

Notice to Republicans.

ROOMS REP. STATE EX. COM.
NATIONAL HOTEL.
Raleigh.

Chairman of Congressional District and County Executive Committees will please forward immediately a complete list of the names of members of their committees with post office address.

Chairman will also send in applications for speakers, giving time and place for holding meetings.

All persons throughout the State opposed to Convention, will please correspond freely with the State Committee on all matters relating to the Convention and election.

THOMAS B. KEOGH,
Chairman.

F. M. SORRELL, Secretary.

To the Voters of Nash County.

GENTLEMEN:—You are required by act of the last Legislature to vote on the 1st Thursday in August for a delegate to a State Convention, to convene in Raleigh on the 6th of September.—The object of that convention is to change the present constitution, or making a new one, and is fraught with the deepest interest to you and demands your gravest consideration; because it directly affects the rights and liberties of every citizen in our State

You have been told that our present constitution is not adapted to our wants nor suited to our habits and customs. You have witnessed its working, and notwithstanding the obstacles, checks and clogs its opponents have thrown in the way, the masses of our people, the toiling men of our State have been greatly benefitted, elevated and placed in situations far better than they ever were under the old constitution with its discriminating clauses in favor of the property holders, and its cruel penalties.

Under the workings of our present constitution our people have rapidly advanced in prosperity and educational improvements. There is, therefore, no grounds for any complaint or any real cause for incurring the enormous expense of a State Convention to remould the organic law of the State. But you are told that great changes are necessary and to quiet the minds of the people, upon the momentous question of changing the constitution, the Legislature prescribed an oath for the delegates to take, restricting them in their action touching certain important clauses. This oath, so far as it is concerned, is a mere clap trap to deceive the unsuspecting working man, and those who do not make themselves familiar with the many political schemes concocted by the leaders of parties in order to succeed in obtaining positions with fat salaries, and manipulating plans by which to get their friends into positions they could never get by the suffrage of the people.

Gentlemen: you know that when these delegates are elected they are clothed with all the power you possess as a sovereign people, and may change, make or unmake the constitution at will. The Legislature has no authority to prescribe rules or restrict them in their action. Suppose when they got to Raleigh they declare their unwillingness to take the oath? Where do the people derive power to compel them to do so? Are they not then unrestricted and unlimited as to what action they may be disposed to take in altering the constitution? The constitutional mode of calling a convention is first to submit to the people whether they want one or not. If this had been done, and such restrictions as the people desired embodied when they voted. If they voted to call a convention then the restrictions would be binding. It is not so in this call. The Legislature, the creature of the convention has imposed upon the people to vote only for delegates. They have no voice to shape the action of the delegates after they are elected. The course pursued in 1834 was to submit to the people whether they want one or not. If this had been done, and such restrictions as the people desired embodied when they voted—if they voted to call a convention then the restrictions would be binding. It is not so in this call. The Legislature, the creature of the convention, has imposed upon the people to vote only for delegates. They have no voice to shape the action of the delegates after they are elected. The course pursued in 1834 was to submit to the people whether they would call a convention or not. They called a convention and voted to restrict the delegates. It was binding because the people in their sovereignty restricted them,

You know that many of the Democratic leaders admit the oath is of no force. Well, if it is of no force, and it so admitted, it is very plain that it will not bind any delegate who chooses to pass it over. It will not have any right in any part of their action.

Do you want the Homestead law, which enables any man, poor or rich, to have a home for his family abolished?

Do you want the law giving your wife the right to hold property received? Do you want the old cass law of imprisonment for debt, the odious whipping post, pillory and stocks re-established? These relics of barbarism which fasten a stigma upon the victim are the latest posterity—upon the State, an insult to true civilization. Good jail and houses of correction maintained instead, would shout to the civilized world that we were advancing in the scale of being, instead of retrogating.

Have not the Democratic leaders passed the Homestead, and declared it unconstitutional and that it ought not to bar the collection of old debts. They pass the convention will not interfere with it or the Lien law. Why, because it will not require all of us to do away with both these laws. They are only to get a Supreme Court of Democratic Judges who will decide them unconstitutional and they are no bar to any force. Do you want the election of Judges and county officers taken from the people and these officers appointed by the Legislature? Do you want qualified suffrage and a landed representation only? That is, so many acres to qualify a man for the Commons, and so many acres to qualify a man for the Senate. These discriminations were so unjust and ill adapted to the advancement of the people we all joined together in 1852 and voted them out of the old constitution. Let us not go back on ourselves but move forward in the cause of perfect liberty to the citizens. The rich have power enough through their riches, the poor hard working men have but little power at best. The field for them should be widened not closed up. Let the poor man have more liberty, he is powerless with all he can get. He is not the man that stirs up wars and revolutions. It is the leading men who cajole the poor into difficulties. But abolish the Homestead and then those holding old claims will bring suit and collect every dollar under the sheriff's hammer, now bared by the Homestead. What a feast for courts, a fleece for the lawyers, but oh! what ruin would it bring upon the poor debtors.

This whole movement is a pet scheme to bring about litigation, that the Shylocks of the land may buy up the property at reduced rates and reduce the workingmen of the country to a state of peasantry day laborers. Do you want the old County Court system again at a a cost to your county of over $2,000 a year, when the present Township system costs less than two-thirds of that amount? Do you want your courts controled and governed by the members of the bar, by rules enforced to compel every citizen to employ counsel to make every little petition they may need, and a rule of fees at high rates for every bond, bill, deed or will that they write. Under the present system every man can act in these matters for himself. Letters of Administration can now be obtained the day after the demise of a man; under the old system it was generally three months before Letters of Administration could be obtained unless you employed counsel. By an estimate made, the present system of our county government is cheaper to the people of the State by nearly half million yearly than the old system. Why change it then? The Democratic leaders believe it is cheaper. Gov. Graham and others advocated the abolition of the old County Court system. They now, for party fealty sake go back on their former opinions. Such men are not safe to trust with making a constitution. But again, the Federal Constitution forbids the State to pay any debts contracted in aid of the rebellion. It is silent on county debts contracted for supplies. It is possible that these debts will be resuscitated and the people taxed to pay them. These debts in your county amount to over forty thousand dollars. Are you willing to be taxed to pay them? If so vote to change the constitution. It also forbids the denial or abridgment of the rights of the people to vote for their judicial officers upon pains and penalties.

Do you want another conflict with the Federal Government? Revolutionary movements like the one now proposed, have caused trouble in several of the reconstructed States. If you would avoid such in our State and seek only to maintain unity of interest and harmony with the fundamental principles of our National Government, leave the constitution like it is. We are now doing well, and are presenting some show of harmony and identity with the principles of freedom for the laboring people of our country. Let us then "let well enough alone" and learn wisdom from the past, and build ourselves up, instead of pulling our fortunes down.

The soreheads who are never content with anything, complained, and in 1873 the Constitution was changed in eight separate clauses. The friends of that movement told you then that the State debt could never be adjusted without those changes. Have you seen any beneficial results from these changes? The State debt still hangs, and will until wiser men take hold of it and compromise it, fund it or levy a tax to pay it. Those changes were in fact trivial, but were made in order to pave the way for more important ones, which they seek now to make. The legal men of the State live by the law. The people have to pay the expense of litigation. It was through this influence the call for convention was made. This is evidenced by the fact that the candidates selected by the friends of convention are mostly lawyers. It looks as if it was the lawyers' convention. The people, the toiling men of the State, have had no voice in calling it. If they had been consulted and left to their own choice no convention would now be on the tapis. The leaders of this movement do not tell you what they want to do with the constitution. The address issued by the Democratic Executive Committee gives you no light as to their real designs. They mystify and cover up what they intend to do. They do not intend to tell the people what changes they are going to make in the constitution. They know if they were to do so the mass of the people would spurn the whole movement, and they would fail in their schemes of political aggrandisement.

But, gentlemen, if they succeed in getting a majority of the delegates elected they will not ask you what sort of a Constitution is best adapted to your wants, but it will be how shall we frame it so as to give to the few the power of ruling and governing the many? How shall we arrange it to control the toiling men of our State? You, gentlemen will feel the effects of their work in your pockets, upon your rights and liberties, and your children will feel it after you.

The last Legislature was elected upon principles of retrenchment and reform. They spent one hundred and seven thousand dollars of the public moneys and did nothing to relieve you, as they promised, of heavy taxes. They passed the Convention bill, and provided in it to convene again if the Convention measure proved successful. They did this in the face of the amended clause of the Constitution limiting us to biennial sessions. They "*whip the devil round the stump*," and get two sessions out of one, with their *per diem*, virtually nulling the amendment a nullity in this case. Now add, if you please, the expense of the Legislature calling the Convention to the extra session, and then add the cost of the Convention, and you will see that they have by that event increased the public debt about four hundred thousand dollars, which the people are to pay by taxation. I ask, are you willing to be taxed to pay such useless expense? But, you may take this as a fair illustration of their economy and retrenchment. Their reform is yet to come, and it will doubtless be developed when the Constitution is changed to suit them. It is Democratic policy to keep the laboring classes in ignorance in order to serve their purposes of self-aggrandisement. This policy was closely adhered to before the rebellion, hence public schools were never fostered, and the lanchless were trained up without education. They were cajoled, flattered and led to support measures which bound the shackles of ignorance closer and closer every year. At the close of the rebellion these fetters were broken and the people breathed free and enjoyed true liberty, having the chains thrown off. In order to maintain freedom for themselves and their children the present Constitution was framed, giving to all men equal rights before the law. Under it now there is no obstacle, check or hindrance to the poorest man's son rising to prominence if he will. It works well for all classes and conditions of our people.

In changing it they may render it much more defective than it now is, and it may have to be changed again. It may be changed so as to give all the power of the State Government into the hands of the few, and deprive the many of any voice in the affairs of the State. It may be made so as to afford high schools for the property holders and no schools for the non-property holders. They may so change as to vest the legislative privilege in the hands of the rich, and take all such privilege from the poor man. They may enter into it clauses by which they may enact such laws a were enacted in 1865-6. The Democratic legislatures then passed such laws as these: A laborer failing to obey orders from employer or agent was deemed impudent and for this offence had to pay a fine of one dollar. For lost time, except sickness, twenty-five cents for every hour. For absence from home without leave he had to pay a fine of two dollars. And if any enticed away a laborer, upon the conviction of the person, he was fined five hundred dollars and imprisoned twelve months—one or both, at the discretion of the court. And if the laborer refused to work for three consecutive days where he was employed, he was reported to a justice, who compelled him to labor on roads, levees, and other public work, without pay, until he consented to return to his work with his employer. These are some of the outcroppings of Democratic legislation immediately after the rebellion, and these are not the tenth of such legislation as was inaugurated to compel the laboring classes to occupy the position of menials.

The nullifying of such legislation is what incensed them so greatly against free Constitutions, and accounts for their calling our Constitution the "Canby Concern." Acting as the military commandant, he issued orders preventing the execution of many such laws upon the laboring people. The Federal Government would never have admitted us as rehabilitated citizens with such odious, oppressive and cruel laws hanging over the working people of our State. And, gentlemen, such laws as these would now be in force had not the Federal Government, the guarantor of and great protector of its citizens, created every man, irrespective of condition, a freeman, with equal rights before the law. It was through its power we obtained free constitutions in the South. Let us ever hold fast to such constitutions. They tell you of the freedman's influence, and that social equality is aimed at, and that this element will hold offices, judgships, and so on. This cant is only to arouse your prejudices. They do not believe it themselves. If so why do they complain at the freedman for not voting the Democratic ticket. They are as proud of that element where it is allied with their party as the Republicans, and more so. They do everything in their power to win the colored man over to Democratic principles. They told you these things before the war. None of their prophecies have been fulfilled, nor will they ever be in regard to colored supremacy. Under our present form of government the majority govern. Their object is for the minority to control. They desire to erect in our country an odious aristocracy, which will trample in the dust the rights and liberties of the toiling people, the bone and sinew—that class of men from whom we derive all our good and all our wealth.

In conclusion, gentlemen, if you would be free, and hand down to your children the priceless boon of liberty, vote in this election for the man who is opposed to changing the Constitution.

Your fellow-citizen,
S. FOUNTAIN.

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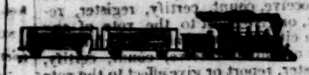
Carolina Central Railway Company.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 15, 1875.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER JULY 18TH, 1875, the Trains will be run over this Railway as follows:

Eastern Division.

PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAINS—DAILY (Sundays excepted.)

Leave Wilmington at	3.00 P. M.
Arrive at Charlotte	5.30 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	4.15 P. M.
Arrive in Wilmington	7.00 A. M.

FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS—DAILY—(Sundays excepted.)

Leave Wilmington at	6.10 A. M.
Arrive at Charlotte at	9.00 P. M.
Leave Charlotte at	7.00 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington at	9.45 P. M.

Western Division.

Leave Charlotte at	8.01 A. M.
Arrive at Statesville by	10.10 A. M.
Leave Statesville at	12.00 M.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.00 P. M.

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Connects at Wilmington with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads. Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers, and the River Boats Fayetteville.

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S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
dec 12 tf

Papers publishing our schedule will notice changes.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

Richmond and Danville, Richmond and Danville R. W., N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE,
In effect on and after Tuesday, April 27th, 1874.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Charlotte	9 24 P. M	8 20 A. M.
Air Line J'nct'n	9 52 "	8.50 "
" Salisbury	11.48 "	10.52 "
" Greensboro	2 20 A. M.	1.35 P. M.
" Danville	5.41 "	4.05 P. M.
" Dundee	5.56 "	4.18 "
" Burkeville	11.35 "	8.36 "
Arrive at Richmond	2.34 P. M.	11.17 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond	1.38 P. M	5.08 A. M.
" Burkeville	4.52 "	8.35 "
" Dundee	10.33 "	1.17 P. M.
" Danville	10 39 "	1.21 "
" Greensboro	2 00 A. M	4.23 "
" Salisbury	4.31 "	6.45 "
" Air Line J'nct'n	7.05 "	8.39 "
Arrive at Charlotte	7.15 A. M.	8.47 "

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Greensboro'	2.15 A. M.	
" Co. Shops	3.58 "	
" Raleigh	7.30 "	
Arrive at Goldsboro'	10 05 A. M.	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Goldsboro'	5 00 P. M.	
" Raleigh	7.55 A. M.	
" Co. Shops	11.37 "	
Arrive at Greensboro'	1.15 "	

North Western N. C. R. R
(SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro	4.30 P M
Arrive at Salem	6.13 P M
Leave Salem	9.20 A M
Arrive at Greensboro	11.15 A M

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 7.53 p. m. connects at Greensboro with the northern bound train; making the quickest time to all Northern cities. Price of tickets same as via other routes.

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Two Trains daily, both ways.

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For further information address
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R. T. FULGHUM, Editor,
june 11—tf Raleigh, N. C.

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Between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

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THE WILMINGTON POST,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1875.

Opinions of Prominent Democrats on the Convention Question—Read and Circulate.

In response to calls we lay before our readers the following letter from Judge Fowle on the Convention question:

RALEIGH, Oct. 26, 1874.

Maj. John W Dunham:

SIR:—In reply to your letter asking my opinion in regard to the calling of a convention by the next General Assembly, for the purpose of amending the Constitution of North Carolina, I have to say:

That in my opinion a call of a Convention for the purpose indicated would be unwise, inexpedient and productive of great harm to the material interests of the State.

The defeat of the Conservative party in North Carolina in 1876 would be a public calamity. The defeat would, in my opinion, be insured if the proposed action is taken.

A very cursory examination of the Constitution and history of North Carolina will satisfy the enquirer, that of the two methods provided for amending the Constitution, to-wit: the legislative and conventional, the intention was, that for ordinary times, and for the correction of ordinary evils, it was thought wise by our fathers that the legislative mode should be adopted, and that the mode of amendment by the convention was only be resorted to when the exigency of the occasion was extreme, and was a substitute in a Democratic and Republican form of government for revolution, and was not to be exercised unless the emergency was great.

We find accordingly that after the adoption of the constitution of 1776, there was no convention of the people of North Carolina until the year 1835, except the conventions of 1788 and 1789 which were called for the purpose of ratifying the Federal constitution, and that since that time there has been no convention of the people, which has been called for the purpose of amending the constitution, and has actually done so until the year 1868.

The convention which was called in 1861 was for the purpose of taking North Carolina out of the Union, and the convention of 1866, being called under Presidential Proclamation, and its conclusions being repudiated by the people, are not to be considered in this connection.

The policy of the State then being well settled not to call a convention of the people except upon extraordinary occasions, is there anything in the political condition of the State that will justify such action at this time?

A very earnest and able advocate of the convention movement, in reply to an interrogatory from me as to the necessity for a convention, stated that he desired a convention in order that the constitution should be amended in three particulars:

1. Requiring the Judges of the Superior Court to rotate.

2. Disqualifying a person who has been convicted of an infamous crime from voting.

3. Requiring the poll tax to be paid as a qualification of a voter.

In regard to the first and second of these amendments, after considerable inquiry I am satisfied that they will meet with but very little opposition from either of the great political parties.

I have heard at least two of the Republican Judges express themselves in favor of the first proposed amendment, and one of them expressed it as his opinion that every member of the Judiciary would give his personal influence to the proposed amendment. As to the second, the mere introduction of the proposed amendment is enough to secure its passage before any Legislature that can now be elected, regardless of its political complexion.

As to the third proposed amendment, it is believed by many persons that its effect would be to diminish the Republican vote in the State several thousand votes, thereby insuring a Conservative triumph.

The proposed amendment itself is in my opinion a very good one, because the increased taxation that would be thus derived would greatly benefit the common schools of the State. But I do not believe that the vote would be materially diminished by its adoption, because in every well contested election the funds will be provided to pay the poll tax for such voters as cannot pay for themselves, and I will show before I get through that our elections in 1876 will necessarily be well contested by both of the great political parties.

But even if I should be mistaken in this, the success of our party in 1876 is not a good reason for deviting from the course of action in regard to constitutional amendments which has been sanctioned by the wisdom of our forefathers, because it would be establishing a precedent for tampering with the constitution whenever the exigency of a party required it, and conventions in North Carolina, would become as frequent as revolutions in Mexico.

In a very able letter, signed by W. A. Wright, Esq, and five other distinguished gentlemen, dated Oct. 22, 1874, the following expression is used:

"Suffice it to say then, that in almost every one of the many instances where the "Canby" constitution varies from the old constitution of our fathers the difference has been productive of unmixed evil. In our opinion the sooner we return to that old constitution the better it will be for the people of North Carolina, observing, of course, the changes rendered necessary by the war and its results. And we deem it proper to say here, in order to prevent any possible misunderstanding, that we believe no one contemplates, as no one ought to contemplate any change in regard to the Homestead Exemption, save such as will enlarge and render more secure that wise and beneficent provision. We deem it proper to say also that we believe no one contemplate any change in the constitution tending to impair the rights of the colored people."

To this broad assertion we respectfully enter our dissent.

There are several changes in the organic law, made by the convention of 1868, other than the exceptions made by these gentlemen, which, in my opinion, the people of North Carolina will not willingly yield—as for instance:

The election of the Judges by the people.

The abolition of the county courts and the election of county commissioners by the people.

There may be a considerable portion of our people, particularly in the Eastern section of the State, who would be glad to see the power taken from the Eastern negroes to elect Judges and county commissioners. So far as the election of Judges is concerned, the remedy is easy by electing Judges on a general ticket, but so far as county commissioners are concerned, I do not believe that the white people in the West are willing to delegate to the Legislature their right to elect magistrates, who shall elect county commissioners, and our people generally are well satisfied at being rid of the cumbersome and expensive old county court system.

But apart from all this, it would be a political blunder to call a convention.

In 1870 the people of North Carolina voted the Conservative ticket. Not a word was said about convention during the canvass. The Legislature was conservative by nearly two-thirds majority. Taking advantage of its majority, notwithstanding the warnings of many of our wisest leaders, a bill was passed submitting the question of calling a convention to the people. It was defeated by more than 9,000 majority. But more than this, of the delegates elected, a majority, I have been informed by a well posted friend, were Republicans.

The people were angry with our party and charged in many localities that we could not have carried the election in 1870 if our purpose had been avowed. It was regarded by many of the them as a fraud upon the people. Many members of the Legislature of 1870, who voted for the bill, would never have been elected if their constituents had been aware that they would have done so.

In 1872, it insured the defeat of Judge Merrimon for Governor, and worse than this, the failure to carry North Carolina paralyzed the opposition to Grant, and his re-election was due more to the result in North Carolina in August, than to any other cause.

In 1876, there will be another great contest for the Presidency.

Pennsylvania, by the change of its State election from October to November, is no longer the Keystone State.

North Carolina has the doubtful honor of being the Keystone State in that controversy. Every effort will be made by both parties to carry the State.

Require the poll tax to be paid in advance and it will be —— by many from beyond the limits of the State. Every voter that can be induced to go to the polls will be carried there. And if North Carolina falters we will have four years more of Republican rule at Washington.

The advocates of the convention insist that although it may be inexpedient as a party measure, it is right in itself. If inexpedient, it is because it is unpopular. If unpopular, it will fail. Failure will not benefit, but greatly injure our party. Besides there is no moral question of right or wrong involved, and if inexpedient, it is politically wrong. My deliberate judgment is, that if this convention scheme is passed, that the Republicans who voted with us in August last will return to the Republican party, and many conservatives will, I fear accompany them.

Political daring is sometimes the best policy, but to renew an experiment which has already proved so disastrous, would be suicidal.

DANIEL G. FOWLE.

AN ACT.

To Enforce the rights of Citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to [be] done by any citizen as a prerequisite to qualify or entitle him to vote, the offer of any such citizen to perform the act required to be done as aforesaid shall, if it fall to be carried into execution by reason of the wrongful act or omission aforesaid of the person or officer charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance or offer to perform, or acting thereon, be deemed and held as a performance in law of such act; and the person so offering and failing as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had in fact performed such act; and any judge, inspector or other officer of election whose duty it is or shall be to receive, count, certify, register, report, or give effect to the vote of any such citizen, who shall wrongfully refuse or omit to receive, count, certify, register, report or give effect to the vote of such citizen upon the presentation by him of the affidavit stating such offer and the time and place thereof, and the name of the officer or person whose duty it was to act thereon, and that he was wrongfully prevented by such person or officer from performing such act, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, by force, bribery, threats, intimidation, or other unlawful means, shall hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct, or shall combine and confederate with others to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct any citizen from doing any act required to be done to qualify him to vote or from voting at any election as aforesaid, such person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall prevent, hinder, control or intimidate, or shall attempt to prevent, hinder, control or intimidate any person from exercising or in exercising the right of suffrage, to whom the right of suffrage is secured or guaranteed by the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, by means of bribery, threats, or threats of depriving such person of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such person from rented house, lands or other property, or by threats of refusing to renew leases or contracts for labor, or by threats of violence to himself or family, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if two or more persons shall band or conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway, or upon the premises of another, with intent to violate any provision of this act, or to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise and enjoyment of any right or privilege granted or secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having exercised the same, such person shall be held guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court,—the fine not to exceed five thousand dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed ten years,—and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to, and disabled from holding any office or place of honor, profit or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

COMMERCIAL.

Review of the Wilmington Market.

JULY, 29.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 648 casks. Sales late last evening of 350 casks at 29½ cents per gallon for Southern packages. No sales to-day. Market firm at 29½ cents bid and 30 cents asked.

ROSIN—Receipts 2,012 bbls. Strained firm, with $1 40 bid. Sales of 750 bbls. at those figures.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 175 bbls. Sales of 175 bbls. at $1 15 for hard, $2 00 for yellow dip and $3 00 for virgin. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 31 bbls. Sales of 31 bbls. at $2 00. Market firm.

COTTON—No receipts; no sales and no official quotations.

Port of Wilmington, July, 29.

MARINE

ARRIVED.

Steamer North State, Green, Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison.

Steamer Dixie, Jacobs, Smithville, O G Parsley & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamship Raleigh, Olivet, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamer North State, Green Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison.

Stmr Dixie, Jacobs, Smithville, O G Parley & Co.

Ger. Barque Wega, Gerth, Liverpool, DeRosset & Co.

EXPORTS.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL.—Ger. Barque Wega, 3,505 bbls. rosin.

THE ROANOKE NEWS
WELDON, N. C.
Manning Brothers,
M. E. T. Manning, Editor. } Proprietors.
Published semi-weekly at four dollars per annum.

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ALLEN'S and purchase one of his EIGHT DAY CLOCKS. may 2—tf

Dog Ordinance for 1875

Office Treasurer & Collector,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., June 12th, 1875.

THE DOG ORDINANCE FOR 1875 REquires that the same should go into effect June 1st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all parties owning or keeping any dogs, either male or female, are required to register the same at this office, and procure the required Badges commencing

MONDAY THE 14TH INST.,

and for four (4) days thereafter. The Ordinance also provides, that such persons who fail to comply with the above requirements, will be subject to a penalty of ten (10) dollars.

T. C. SERVOSS,
City Clerk & Treasurer.

June 18 tf

FOR THE INFORMATION

—OF THE—

PUBLIC.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., April 14th, 1875.

IN ORDER to enable me to cleanse the city thoroughly, and with as little delay as possible, I have divided the city into four(4) Health Districts, with a health officer assigned to duty in each.

THE FIRST DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer J. H. Brown, embraces that portion of the city north of Market and East of Fifth streets.

THE SECOND DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer C. C. Taylor, embraces that portion of the city north of Market and West of Fifth streets.

THE THIRD DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer A. J. Denton, embraces that portion of the city south of Market and east of Fifth Streets.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Walcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Streets.

The Health Officers may be designated by the yellow rosette, and they are instructed to inspect and report all uncleanliness to my Office.

It is hoped that the Citizens generally will co-operate with me in this important work, and begin the needed cleaning without further delay.

Any person requiring the service of a Scavanger may report the fact to the Health Officer of the Division in which the work is to be done, or at my office, and the matter shall have the promptest attention.

Trusting no further appeal too ur good Citizens may be required, and that our city shall be a model in neatness during the coming Summer.

I am, very respectfully,
J. H. ROBINSON,
City Marshal.

April 15-tf

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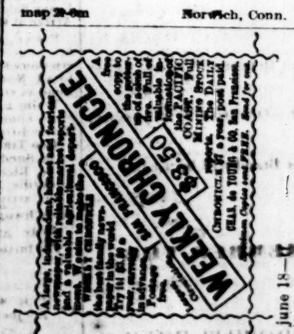
Norwich, Conn.

map 29-6m



June 18—

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ARTICLES.	PRICES.
BAGGING—Gunny	14½@ 15
Double Anchor	00 @ 00
Double Anchor "A"	00 @ 00
Standard Domestic	00 @ 15
BACON—North Carolina,	
Hams, ₱ lb	16 @ 17
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10 @ 12
Sides, ₱ lb	12 @ 13
Western Smoked—	
Hams	00 @ 18
Sides ₱ lb	15½@ 15½
Shoulders	11½@ 12½
Dry Salted—	
Sides ₱ lb	14½@ 15
Shoulders ₱ lb	10½@ 11
BEEF—On the hoof	6 @ 8
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine,	
Second Hand, each	3 50 @ 3 00
New York, each	3 00 @
New City, each	2 50 @ 2 75
BEESWAX—₱ lb	27 @
BRICKS—Wilmington, ₱ M	8 00 @10 00
Northern	00 @14 00
BUTTER—North Carolina, ₱ lb	29 @ 30
Northern, ₱ lb	38 @ 40
CANDLES—Sperm ₱ lb	25 @ 42
Tallow, ₱ lb	00 @ 39
Adamantine, ₱ lb	15 @
CHEESE—Northern Factory, ₱ lb	
Dairy cream, ₱ lb	15 @ 18
State, ₱ lb	13 @
COFFEE—Java, ₱ lb	32 @ 35
Rio ₱ lb	25 @ 25
Laguara, ₱ lb	25 @ 27
CORN MEAL—₱ bushel	1 25 @ 0 00
COTTON TIES—₱ lb	8 @
DOMESTIC—Sheeting, 4-4 yd	10 @ 11
Yarn, ₱ bunch	1 25 @
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl	16 00 @20 00
No. 1, ₱ ½ bbl	9 50 @
Mackerel, No. 2, ₱ bbl	13 50 @
No. 2, ₱ ½ bbl	7 50 @
Mackerel, No. 3 ₱ bbl	11 00 @11 50
Mullets, ₱ bbl	5 50 @ 6 00
N C Herring, ₱ bbl	8 00 @ 8 00
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	7½@ 8
FLOUR—Fine, ₱ bbl	5 50 @ 6 00
Super, Northern, ₱ bbl	6 25 @ 7 00
Extra do. " ₱ bbl	6 25 @ 7 50
Family " ₱ bbl	7 25 @ 8 25
City Mill—Super ₱ bbl	6 50 @ 8 00
" Extra ₱ bbl	9 00 @ 9 50
" Family ₱ bbl	10 00 @10 50
" Ex Family ₱ bbl	12 50 @00 00
FERTILIZERS—	
Peruvian Guano, ₱ 2000 lbs	00 00 @00 00
Baugh's Phosphate " "	00 00 @00 00
Carolina Fertilizer " "	50 00 @65 00
Ground Bone, " "	00 00 @40 00
Bone Meal " "	00 00 @45 00
" Flour " "	00 00 @57 00
Navassa Guano, " "	55 00 @65 00
Complete Manure " "	05 00 @67 00
Whann's Phosphate " "	00 00 @70 00
Wando Phosphate, " "	00 00 @70 00
Berger & Bruiz's Bhos. " "	00 00 @00 00
Phœnix " "	00 @ 00
Wilcox Gibb & Co., manufactured Guano	00 @ 00
GLUE—₱ lb	15 @ 22
GRAIN—Corn, store, ₱ 56 lbs	1 16 @ 1 20
Corn, cargo, ₱ 56 lbs	1 10 @ 00
Corn, yel., ₱ bushel	1 15 @ 0 00
Oats, ₱ bushel	80 @
Peas, cow, ₱ bushel	1 25 @
HIDES—Green, ₱ lb	07 @ 8
Dry, ₱ lb	12½@ 14
HAY—Eastern, ₱ 100 lbs	1 45 @ 1 50
North River, ₱ 100 lbs	1 20 @ 1 25
HOOP IRON—₱ ton	112 0 @117 10
LARD—Northern ₱ lb	16 @ 17
North Carolina ₱ lb	00 @ 00
LIME—₱ bbl	1 55 @
LUMBER—City steam sawed—	
Ship stuff, resawed, ₱ M ft	24 00 @27 00
Rough edge plank, ₱ M ft	22 00 @25 00
West India cargo, according to quality, ₱ M ft	20 00 @23 00
Dressed flooring, seasoned	20 00 @35 00
Scantling and boards, common, ₱ M ft	15 00 @23 00
MOLASSES—Cuba, hhd ₱ gal	00 @ 48
Cuba, bbls, ₱ gal	46 @ 52
Sugar house hhds, ₱ gal	36 @
" " bbls ₱ gal	40 @ 00
Syrup, bbls, ₱ gal	40 @ 80
NAILS—Cut, 4d to 20d, ₱ keg	4 75 @ 5 50
OILS—Kerosene, ₱ gal	18 @ 00
Lard, ₱ gal	1 10 @ 1 45
Linseed, ₱ gal	1 00 @ 1 10
Rosin, ₱ gal	30 @ 40
PEANUTS—₱ bushel	1 50 @ 2 50
POTATOES—Sweet, ₱ bush	80 @ 1 00
Irish, Northern, ₱ bbl	3 25 @ 3 50
PORK—Northern, city mess	00 00 @25 50
Thin, ₱ bbl	00 00 @00 00
Prime, ₱ bbl	00 00 @00 00
Rump, ₱ bbl	00 00 @00 00
RICE—Carolina, ₱ lb	0 @ 8
East India, ₱ lb	00 @ 00
Rough, ₱ bushel	1 20 @ 1 30
RAGS—Country, ₱ lb	2½@ 00
City ₱ lb	2½@ 3
ROPE—	6 @ 21
SALT—Alum ₱ bushel	75 @ 00
Liverpool, ₱ sack	1 30 @ 0 00
American, ₱ sack	1 25 @
SUGAR—Cuba, ₱ lb	9½@ 10
Porto Rico, ₱ lb	10½@ 00
A—Coffee, ₱ lb	12 @ 00
B— " ₱ lb	11 @
C— " ₱ lb	11 @
Ex C— ₱ lb	11½@
Crushed ₱ lb	10½@ 12½
SOAP—Northern, ₱ lb	5 @ 7½
SHINGLES—Contract, ₱ M	4 00 @ 5 00
Common, ₱ M	2 50 @ 3 00
Cypress saps ₱ M	6 50 @
Cypress hearts, ₱ M	9 50 @
STAVES—W O bbl, ₱ M	20 00 @25 00
R O hhd, ₱ M	00 00 @00 00
Cypress, ₱ M	18 00 @00 00
TALLOW—₱ lb	8 @
TIMBER—Shipping, ₱ M	17 00 @00 00
Mill prime, ₱ M	13 00 @14 00
Mill, fair ₱ M	8 50 @10 00
Inferior to Ordinary, ₱ M	4 00 @ 6 00
WHISKEY—Northern, ₱ gal	1 00 @ 5 00
North Carolina, ₱ gal	1 75 @ 2 50
WOOL—Unwashed, ₱ lb	30 @
Unwashed, ₱ lb	35 @ 40

RATES OF FREIGHT.

	Per Steamer	Per Sailing Vessel.
To NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 45@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 35
Tar ₱ bbl	0 30@ 0 35	0 30@ 0 35
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 85@ 0 00	0 00@ 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 30@ 0 00	0 00@ 35
Cotton ₱ bale	2 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 1 25
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 10
To PHILADELPHIA		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 1 00	0 00@ 0 00
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Cotton Goods ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 75	0 00@ 0 75
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 10	0 00@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	7 00@ 8 00
To BALTIMORE		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 90	0 00@ 0 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 40
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 10	0 00@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	11 50@12
To BOSTON		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 85
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 70
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 00	2 00@ 0 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 12@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	11 50@12

MONEY MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N C, April 16.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Gold	109	111
Silver	102	106
Exchange sight on Northern cities	¼@¾ disc'	
Exchange 30 days on Northern cities	½@¾ disc'	
	Par	Val Selling
Bank of New Hanover Stock	25	29
First National Bank	100	105
Wilmington Building Stock	60	94
Mechanics' "	00	91
Navassa Guano Co "	000	130
N C Bonds—Old Ex Coupon		21
Do Funding 1866		15
Do 1868		11
Do New		12
Do Special Tax		45
Do to N C Railroad		42
W & W R R Bonds 7 pc Gold Int		100
C C R R Bonds, 6 pc		70
Wilmington City Bonds, 8 pc		70
" " 7 pc		80
" " old 6 pc		
" " new 6 pc (Gold Int)		
" " 5 pc		
New Hanover Co Bonds (Par value)		
6 pc (Gold Int)		70
W & W R R Stock (Par 100)		60
N C R R " " 100)		55
C C R R Preferred " " 100)		81
W G L Co " " 100)		70
W & S S R R " " 25)		15

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ALLEN'S and get the celebrated FRENCH BIGGIN COFFEE POT—makes the best Coffee in the world, and with less Coffee than any other Coffee Pot now used.

may 2—tf

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No. 13 NORTH FRONT STREET,

1 Door South of Purcell House.

THE FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS and LAGER BEER in the city. A pleasant Billiard Room, furnished with Collender's tables on the second floor

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

apr 30—tf W. H. GERKEN, Proprietor.

Quarantine Notice.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, all vessels from Ports South of Cape Fear, will come to at the Visiting Station near Deep Water Point, and await the inspection of the

Quarantine Physician.

All vessels from Port where Yellow Fever or other infectious disease exists, will be required to undergo a rigid and prolonged quarantine.

All vessels or boats of any character having sickness on board on arrival, or having had sickness any time during the voyage, are required to come to at the station for inspection, without regard to the port from whence they come. Vessels not included as above will proceed without detention.

Pilots are capcially enjoined to make careful enquiry, relative to vessel, crew, &c, and if not satisfied with the statements of the Captain or Commander, or if the vessel is in a filthy condition, they will bring the vessel to at the Station for further examination.

Pilots willfully violating the Quarantine laws are subject to forfeiture of their branches; Masters of vessels to a fine of two hundred dollars a day for every day they violate the Quarantine laws, and all other persons liable for each and every offence.

All vessels subject to visitation under these regulations will set a flag in the main rigging, port side.

F. W. POTTER,
Quarantine Physician Port of Wilmington, N. C.
Smithville, N. C., May 27th, 1875.
June 4—1 FI

Moss Wanted.

10,000 POUNDS CURED MOSS. A good price will be paid, by

D. A. SMITH.

july 9—tf

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NEW ICE HOUSE.

Dock st, between Water and Front sts, Wilmington, N. C.

may 14—2m H. H. J. AHRENS, Proprietor.

GO TO

ALLEN'S if you wish anything in the JEWELRY LINE,

WATCHES,

CLOCKS,

RINGS,

CUPS, COFFEE POTS,

BRACELETS,

&c., &c., &c.

may 21—tf

Office of City Clerk & Treasurer,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., June 24th, 1875.

AN ORDINANCE

CONCERNING COWS AND OTHER CATTLE running at large.

BE IT ORDAINED, By the Board of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington, N. C., as follows

SECTION 1st. That any cow, or other CATTLE of ANY KIND, found running at large, within the corporate limits of this city, shall be impounded by the City Marshal and the owner required to pay a fine of Ten (10) dollars before the same shall be released.

SEC. 2d. Any ordinance or parts thereof conflicting herewith, are hereby repealed.

The above ordinance was adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 24th day of June 1875—and will go into effect, on and after Monday June 28th 1875.

T. C. SERVOSS,
City Clerk & Treasurer.

June 25-tf

Important to Owners of Dogs.

OFFICE OF TREASURER & COLLECTOR,
CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

AS MANY persons do not appear to understand all the requirements under the DOG ORDINANCE, notice is hereby given that the

Penalty of 10 Dollars

for not procuring the required DOG BADGES, will be enforced on and after

THURSDAY THE 24TH INST.

The Ordinance provides as follows: That the owner of any Dog within the city limits, who shall fail to pay the TAX imposed by the DOG ORDINANCE shall be subject to prosecution for violation of said Ordinance and required to pay a fine, not to exceed ten (10) dollars in the discretion of the Mayor. By order of the Mayor.

T. C. SERVOSS,
City Clerk and Treasurer.
City of Wilmington, N. C.
june 25-tf June 25, 75

GO TO

ALLEN'S and look at his new SILVER ARE, just received. may 21—tf

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D. L. RUSSELL.

Attorney at Law.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office at residence, corner of Second and Dock Streets. may 23-tf

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april 9—tf J. A. SPRINGER.